

Microsoft Press

Computer Dictionary

Third Edition

Microsoft Press

Continuation of Attachment(s) 6). Other: Dictionary definitions: "library"; "tally".

DICTIONARY OF COMPUTERS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

2ND EDITION

Jerry M. Rosenberg, Ph.D.

**Professor, Graduate School of Management
Chairman, Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Newark
Rutgers University**

Scientific and Technical
Information Center

AUG 30 1990

Patent and Trademark Off

JOHN WILEY & SONS

New York • Chichester • Brisbane • Toronto • Singapore

Handwritten notes at the top of the page:
455 24
111 113
QA
76.15
R6
1217

Copyright © 1984, 1987 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

All rights reserved. Published simultaneously in Canada.

Reproduction or translation of any part of this work beyond that permitted by Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act without the permission of the copyright owner is unlawful. Requests for permission or further information should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information in regard to the subject matter covered. It is sold with the understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting, or other professional service. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional person should be sought. *From a Declaration of Principles jointly adopted by a Committee of the American Bar Association and a Committee of Publishers.*

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data:

Rosenberg, Jerry Martin.

Dictionary of computers, information processing, and telecommunications, 2nd ed.

Bibliography: p.

1. Computers—Dictionaries. 2. Electronic data processing—Dictionaries. 3. Telecommunication—Dictionaries. I. Title.

QA76.15.R67 1983 001.64'03'21 83-12359
ISBN 0-471-85558-8
ISBN 0-471-85559-6 (pbk.)

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

surface and a pen moves over it. cf. *drum plotter*.

table simulator: a computer program able to compute the values in a table rather than simply looking them up as stored.

tablet: in computer graphics, a locator device with a flat surface and a mechanism that converts indicated positions on the surface into coordinate data. (E)

table word-processing equipment: word-processing equipment designed as a stand-alone unit for operation on a desk or table. If it is not integrated word-processing equipment, its control unit may be designed also to stand on a desk, a table, or elsewhere. (D)

tab stop: the column position to which a printing device advances on receipt of an appropriate command.

tabular language: a means for stating programming requirements as decision tables. synonymous with *tab*.

tabulate

(1) to format data into a table.

(2) to print totals. (A)

tabulating equipment: machines and equipment that use punched cards. synonymous with *electronic accounting machines*.

tabulation character: see *horizontal tabulation character*, *vertical tabulation character*. (A)

tabulator: a device that reads data from a data carrier such as punched cards or punched tape, and produces lists, tables, or totals. (B)

tabulator setting: in word processing, the feature of a machine that enables tabulator settings to be entered onto the recording medium or into storage so that these settings may be used in subsequent operations. (D)

tactile keyboard: a keyboard display laid out on a flat surface. The character is registered by touching its key

location lightly with a finger.

tag: one or more characters, attached to a set of data, that contains information about the set, including its identification. (A) (B)

tag converting device: equipment that performs automatic reproduction of information from perforated price tags to punched cards.

tag file: tags stored as a file and used within a program to access directly all records stored in another file.

tag sort: a sort in which addresses of records (tags), and not the records themselves, are moved during the comparison procedures.

tall: a flag indicating the termination of a list.

takedown: pertaining to completion of one operating cycle prior to preparing the equipment for loading the next job.

takedown time: the time needed to complete a takedown activity.

take-up reel: a specific reel on which tape is wound or can be wound during processing.

talk: transferring data between two units (e.g., a computer and a terminal).

talker echo: see *echo*, *talker*.

talk off: false operation of in-band signaling receivers caused by customer speech simulating the supervisory tone for a sufficiently long interval (usually more than 150 ms) to cause accidental release of the connection. (F)

tally: an account of the number of times something has happened.

tandem data circuit: a data circuit that contains more than two data circuit-terminating equipments (DCEs) in series. (E)

tandem exchange: synonymous with *tandem office*.

tandem office: in general, an intermediate switching system for intercon-

PUBLISHED BY
Microsoft Press
A Division of Microsoft Corporation
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, Washington 98052-6399

Copyright © 1997 by Microsoft Corporation

All rights reserved. No part of the contents of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of the publisher.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data
Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary. -- 3rd ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 1-57231-446-X

1. Computers--Dictionaries. 2. Microcomputers--Dictionaries.

I. Microsoft Press.

QA76.15.M54 1997

004'.03--dc21

97-15489

CIP

Printed and bound in the United States of America.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 QMQM 2 1 0 9 8 7

Distributed to the book trade in Canada by Macmillan of Canada, a division of Canada Publishing Corporation.

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

Microsoft Press books are available through booksellers and distributors worldwide. For further information about international editions, contact your local Microsoft Corporation office. Or contact Microsoft Press International directly at fax (425) 936-7329.

Macintosh, Power Macintosh, QuickTime, and TrueType are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Intel is a registered trademark of Intel Corporation. DirectInput, DirectX, Microsoft, Microsoft Press, MS-DOS, Visual Basic, Visual C++, Win32, Win32s, Windows, Windows NT, and XENIX are registered trademarks and ActiveMovie, ActiveX, and Visual J++ are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation. Java is a trademark of Sun Microsystems, Inc. Other product and company names mentioned herein may be the trademarks of their respective owners.

Acquisitions Editor: Kim Fryer

Project Editor: Maureen Williams Zimmerman, Anne Taussig

Technical Editors: Dail Magee Jr., Gary Nelson, Jean Ross, Jim Fuchs, John Conrow, Kurt Meyer, Robert Lyon, Roslyn Lutsch

also low.
r.
dij'ət\ n.
: normal
SD (L'S-
gnificant

or light-
ographic.
The sig-
r or LCD
rs use an
ctropho-
nimpac
position

n. In
op pub-
ly along
the right
(defini-
ht justifi-

as text
1), rag-

to docu-
in time
change in
uting old

i. Data
piled by
nization
"legacy"

computer
computer
ness or
atibility
deration

be type

when a new version is installed. For example, will a new spreadsheet software release be able to read the existing business records without expensive and time-consuming conversion to a new format? Many legacy systems are based on mainframe computers, which are being slowly replaced in many organizations by client/server architectures. *See also* mainframe computer. *Compare* client/server architecture.

legend \lej'ənd\ *n.* Text that describes or explains a graphic, usually printed below the graphic. On a graph or map, the legend is the key to the patterns or the symbols used.

Lempel Ziv algorithm \lem'pəl ziv' al'gə-rɪd-həm\ *n.* A mathematical algorithm designed to reduce a data file's size without sacrificing its integrity. *See also* .lzh.

length \length\ *n.* The number of linear units of storage space occupied by an object, such as a file on disk or a data structure in a program, typically measured in bits, bytes, or blocks.

less than \les'dhan\ *adj.* *See* relational operator.

less than or equal to \les'dhan ōr ē'kwəl tō\ *adj.* *See* relational operator.

letterbomb \let'er-bom'\ *n.* An e-mail message that is intended to impair the recipient's computer use. Some sequences of control characters can lock up a terminal, files attached to the message may contain viruses or Trojan horses, and a sufficiently large message can overflow a mailbox or crash a system. *See also* control character, e-mail¹ (definition 1), mailbox, Trojan horse, virus.

letter quality \let'er kwā'lə-tē\ *adj.* Pertaining to or being a level of print quality on dot-matrix printers that is better than draft quality. As the name implies, letter quality is supposed to be crisp and dark enough for use in business letters. *See also* print quality. *Compare* draft quality, near-letter-quality.

letter-quality printer \let'er kwā'lə-tē prin'tər\ *n.* Any printer that produces output high enough in quality to be acceptable for business letters. *See also* daisy-wheel printer, laser printer.

level 1 cache \lev'al wən'kash'\ *n.* *See* L1 cache.

level 2 cache \lev'al tōō'kash'\ *n.* *See* L2 cache.

lexicographic sort \leks'ə-kə-graf'ik sōrt'\ *n.* A sort that arranges items in the order in which they would appear if listed in a dictionary. A lexico-

graphic sort puts numbers, for instance, where they would be if they were spelled out; for example, 567 would fall in the F's. *Compare* alphanumeric sort.

lexicon \leks'ə-kon'\ *n.* 1. The words of a language and their definitions. 2. In programming, the identifiers, keywords, constants, and other elements of a language that make up its "vocabulary." The ways in which these vocabulary elements can be put together is the syntax of the language. *Compare* syntax.

LF \L-F'\ *n.* *See* linefeed.

LHARC \L'H-A'R-C'\ *n.* A freeware file-compression utility program developed by Haruyasu Yoshizaki and introduced in 1988. With LHARC, the contents of one or more files can be compressed into a singular, smaller file, with the extension .lha. A copy of the program is required to uncompress these files. LHARC can also embed a small program with the compressed information and save everything in a single file, called a self-extracting archive, with an .exe extension. As a result, the recipient of the compressed file does not need a separate utility program to uncompress the file. *See also* freeware, PKZIP, utility program.

.li \dot-L-I'\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Liechtenstein.

library \lī'brār'ē, lī'brər-ē\ *n.* 1. In programming, a collection of routines stored in a file. Each set of instructions in a library has a name, and each performs a different task. 2. A collection of software or data files.

library routine \lī'brār'ē rōō-tēn', lī'brər-ē\ *n.* In programming, a routine stored in a collection of routines (a library) that can be used by any program that can link into the library. *See also* function library, library (definition 1).

.lib.us \dot-līb'dot-U-S', dot-L-I-B'dot-U-S'\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address belongs to a library in the United States.

license agreement \lī'sens ə-grē'mənt\ *n.* A legal contract between a software provider and a user specifying the rights of the user regarding the software. Usually the license agreement is in effect with retail software once the user opens the software package.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☒ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.